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November 23, 1900

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool—End of inspection.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, October 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended October 20. During that week 15 ships were inspected with crews, 1,107; cabin passengers, 613; steerage passengers, 673; there were 2 rejections. The health of Liverpool continues good, the death rate still being lower than for the corresponding week of the past year. The shipping people are inquiring when the inspection will be discontinued; they say that as there has been no new case of plague in Glasgow for over thirty days, and, as other than Glasgow no British port has an officer on duty, it is an unfair discrimination against the Liverpool lines. They appreciate the advantage of an officer here during the prevalence of an epidemic, but now the danger appears past, object to the discrimination.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The following telegram was sent Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas at Glasgow November 15, 1900: "Cease work; await orders. Repeat Anderson [Liverpool].—WYMAN."

GERMANY.

Report of cholera in Novolievsk, Russia.

BERLIN, November 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the following translation from the *Tageblatt*, November 4, 1900:

The cholera. The *Nowoje Vremja* reports from Vladivostock under date of October 29: In Novolievsk several cases of cholera have occurred. Measures have been taken to confine the epidemic to its location. In San tschun (Manchuria) and in Vladivostock some cases of dysentery have been ascertained. A careful disinfection has been established on the Ussuri railroad line. A service of hospital wagons are to be run.

Respectfully,

J. B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

History of the case of plague at Bremen.

BERLIN, November 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm cablegram of the 6th instant as follows:

"Seaman of steamer from Buenos Ayres arrived Bremen October 27; died yesterday; plague confirmed. Isolated on November 4. Many contacts. All precautionary measures.—GREENE."

From information obtained from Consul Diederich at Bremen and other reliable sources, I am able to submit the following detailed report:

Steamer *Marienburg*, of the Hansa Line, left Buenos Ayres on September 17 for Hamburg and landed there on October 20. While the

steamer was in Hamburg the affected sailor took part in discharging hides from the forward compartment of the ship, and afterwards in removing the dirt from the compartment. On the 26th the steamer left Hamburg for Bremen, arriving on the 27th. On October 29 all the sailors were discharged. The following day, on the 30th, Seaman Kunze complained of swelling of his lymphatic glands. He was at once removed to the Deaconess' Home. On November 4, five days later, Dr. Kuret noticed symptoms strongly suspicious of plague. On the following day his suspicions were confirmed by the death of the inoculated animal, and the finding of the plague bacillus. The patient was at once removed to the isolation barracks of the hospital, and all attendants who had been in contact with the sick man were placed under observation. On Monday, the same day the diagnosis was confirmed, the patient died.

All the shipmates of the affected sailor, excepting 3, who can not be found, have been placed under the strictest medical observation. Besides, all who are known to have come in contact with the sailor, prior to his going to the hospital, are under daily observation.

* * * * *

Dr. Kossel, of the imperial health board in Berlin, has gone to Bremen, and expresses his satisfaction at the measures being taken.

It is believed by the health inspectors that the infection of the steamer took place at Buenos Ayres through the means of rats.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Résumé of work at Puerto Cortez from September 16 to October 31.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, October 31, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of October 2, 1900 (E. B. S.), I have the honor to submit a supplementary report of the transactions of the Service at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for the period from September 16 to October 31, 1900.

From September 16 to 30, 8 vessels were inspected and cleared; 156 members of crews inspected and 5 passengers who went by the way of Havana, Cuba.

In October 14 vessels were inspected and cleared, 290 crew inspected, 44 passengers given certificates, 49 pieces of baggage disinfected, making a total of 22 vessels and 446 members of crews inspected, 49 passengers given certificates, and 49 pieces of baggage disinfected. Of the 22 vessels cleared, 12 were for New Orleans, 7 for Mobile, 1 for New York, and 2 for Havana, Cuba. During the quarantine season of 1900 (from May 6 to October 31) there cleared from Puerto Cortez for ports in the United States a total of 99 vessels, with 1,854 members of crews, 279 passengers, 389 pieces of baggage.

The health and sanitary condition of the port remained good during the entire season, no cases of a suspicious nature having developed, and very few cases of the severer forms of malarial fever came under my observation, malarial fever of a mild form and bronchitis being the most common ailments.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*